



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

cerning the vessels sailing to Tacoma and Seattle via Victoria, the disinfection can not be made as thorough as desirable on account of inability to enforce disinfection of these passengers going to British Columbian ports.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *February 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended February 10, 1900, 27 deaths have occurred in this city, 4 from malaria, 3 from intestinal diseases, 4 from tuberculosis. Of these deaths, 9 were in the civil hospital. Death rate for the week in this city is 35.19. Four foreign vessels entered this port during the week; 3 received bills of health for other ports.

The bodies of 19 soldiers were shipped to the United States on the United States army transport *Buford*; inspection was made and certificates given that no contagious or infectious disease was the cause of death.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports, for the week ended February 3, 4 deaths; 1 from intestinal disease, and 1 from tuberculosis. Inspected 2 foreign vessels during the week. Also reports, for the week ended February 10, 10 deaths; 1 from malaria, 3 from intestinal diseases, 2 from tuberculosis. No foreign vessels inspected during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques, reports, for the week ended February 10, 1 death, cause pneumonia. No contagious diseases reported. No foreign vessels entered this port during the week.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Yellow fever on the training ship Lancaster at Cienfuegos.

[Cablegram.]

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *February 10, 1900.*

SIR: Seven cases of yellow fever on training ship *Lancaster* detained in quarantine.

LINDSLEY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *February 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of this station for the week ended February 10, 1900:

Two cases of yellow fever were reported during the week, and no deaths. There were 2 cases of yellow fever remaining under treatment

on the 10th instant. There is, therefore, but little difference in the conditions during the period covered by this report and the week previous.

During the week there were 120 deaths reported from all causes, demonstrating a mortality of 28.36 per thousand, which is a slight decrease from the figures in the last report. The weather during the week has been fine, and warm.

On account of the prevalence of an epidemic of smallpox in the city of New Orleans, orders have been given to inspect all vessels coming from that port, and to vaccinate all passengers or members of the crews who are not protected from smallpox either by vaccination or by a previous attack of the disease.

The agents of the Morgan Line of steamers, which is the only regular passenger line between this port and New Orleans, were advised that it would be conducive to their interests that all the passengers from New Orleans coming by their steamers and the crews of the vessels should be provided with health certificates from the sanitary authorities of that port, thus obviating the delay that would otherwise occur at this port in the careful examination of the passengers and crews of their vessels, and the practicing of vaccination when necessary. The agents of the Morgan Line cheerfully acceded to this plan.

On the 8th instant, the medical officer in command inspected the Mariel Quarantine Station, and found everything in good shape. The 2 smallpox patients removed from the steamer *Santanderino* were still detained at the station, as desiccation was not quite complete.

The crew of the barge *Protector* were engaged during the week in making important improvements and repairs, in order to put the vessel in first-class condition for the coming quarantine season. On three days in the week, most of the crew were engaged in the disinfection of baggage at the shore disinfecting plant. Seven "viveros" were inspected and cleaned by the barge *Protector* during the week, as per report submitted herewith.

The accompanying diagram shows in detail the number of passengers examined for health certificates, and vaccinated during the period covered by this report, the grand total being: Examinations, 712; vaccinations, 89. The number for the week previous were: Examinations, 677; vaccinations, 109.

I have the honor to inclose herewith the usual mortality table for the week.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality table of Havana for the week ended February 10, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, February 14, 1900.

Diseases—	Deaths.
Tuberculosis	13
Pneumonia	13
Malaria	2
Enteritis	6
Pernicious fever	3
Total deaths from all causes	120